THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH APRIL.

NUMEROUS instances are on record of the large income that may be made by a professional beggar. A remarkable case of the kind has just been discovered in Paris. A woman of about seventy-five, who has been in the habit of begging in the streets of that capital for forty years past, turns out, according to a statement in the *Debats*, to possess a fortune estimated at five hundred thousand francs, or £30,000. Her property consists of thirty houses, railway shares in different companies and obligations of the City of Paris. Could all this be hoarded by begging pure and simple? One could understand a professional beggar's life-long earnings reaching a respectable figure by method, thrift and economy. But the hoard would naturally be deposited in a pillow-case, or an old sock, or concealed under the floor. Who in goodness' name would bestow alms on a wealthy house-owner or share-holder known to be such, unless the person happend to be a "sturdy" beggar or something like it.

THE India Office is now said to favour the idea of an International Conference on the bi-metallic question. England's perversity stands much in the way of the Reform. India is deeply concerned in a satisfactory solution of the question, particularly on account of the oppressive "home" charges.

A COMPANY has been formed at Ahmedabad for the laying of tram-lines there. The work, it is said, cannot be done without the assistance of Government, and it is doubtful whether the people of the city will make much use of the lines when ready. It is very satisfactory, however, that the remotest cities of India, begin to see the neccessity of introducing this necessary evil.

AN EX-CIVILIAN indulges in the following elevated strain in writing to a contemporary about the state of affairs in England and India: "I am sorry to say that I have a lower opinion of Parliament than I ever had, and look upon a General Election as having the most debasing effect on the moral tone of all classess. In Parliament nothing is thought of, but how to *keep in* on the one side or how to *put out* on the other. I have just been reading Greville's Memoirs, and history is repeating itself. In those days the Duke of Wellington did at times raise himself above party, and gave his support to theMinistry when he thought the country or the Crown needed it. But now I fear there is no 'Duke' to do the like, and if you gentlemen, in India, who have called out for reforms and more Parliamentary rule in Indian affairs only could understand what a contemptible body the House of Commons is, you would pray fervently to be delivered from its rule. India would only be made a shuttlecock of party. No one understands it, and no one will take the trouble to learn what it is and what its true wants are." We do not wonder that Civilians and Ex-Civilians should combine in trying to descredit Parliamentary interference in Indian affairs. Disturb not the whitened sepulchure!

THE EFFORTS to put down polygamy in the United States have been attended with some retrogressive measures. The Mormon women had to be disfranchised chiefly because, in Mr. Joseph Cook's words, they are under the control of the priesthood, and vote at the beck of ecclesiastical zealots who are polygamists.

AS IN most other matters Bombay takes the lead in the question of mixed education. Two Parsee ladies are now reading in the Free Church College, Bombay. The College consists entirely of young men, and these two ladies are the exceptions. Many apprehended in the beginning that the results of this mixed education would not be encouraging to its advocates. But we learn from the *Bombay Gazette* that the presence of the ladies in the class has exerted a refining influence on the manners of the 160 young men who form it, besides there being a healthful competition between the two sexes. All is well that ends well, and we can only hope for the best.

THE GOOD people of Poona seem to have been maritally inclined in the last month to an inordinate degree. Among the Hindoos alone, seven hundred marriages are said to have been celebrated in the course of the month, which included nearly the half of Choitra, when no good Hindoo would think of contracting a marriage on this side of India.

TUESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

JOHN BULL'S resources in sporting are simply endless. Here is the latest item. 'Two professional bicyclists, who performed last month at the Aquarium, Westminister, played polo from their machines. A goal was marked out at each end of the hall, and an India rubber ball placed ...e centre. At a signal both riders jumped in their saddles, and made for the ball, each endeavouring to drive it into his opponent's goal. The front wheel was lifted up, and by a dexterous side twist the ball was sent towards the goal, with both riders in quick pursuit, the dexterity displayed in avoiding collisions being simply marvellous. One of the performers afterwards jumped direct in the saddle, not using the step, and circled round and round the hall whilst lying upon his back with his head hanging over the hind wheel and steering with his toes.

IT has been discovered that there is much valuable timber other than teak in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley; also gold and ivory. No new, discovery this, we fancy. It must have been made long before the swoop on Theebaw was made, and must have formed an important factor of the calculation.

A MEDICAL journal relates a curious case of a man whose breath caught fire with an explosion, as he was attempting to blow out a match. The fellow has evidently been generating hydrogen gas in his lungs, or belching out the fumes of spirituous potations. So, scientific journals are feeling the need of monster gooseberries.

AT THE Agricultural and Zoological Exhibition held at Noakhally the other day, a buffalo white as milk was exhibited. In a cage a bird and a cat were seen living together in perfect amity, and helping each other in feeding. The *Tapovana* days of yore are returning at the fag-end of the *Kalijuga*. Millennium cannot be very far off.

THE young Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal is about to be united in marriage this month to the daughter of a Hill Raja. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the event at Khatmandu, a European firm having been imported from Calcutta to look after the fire-works department alone. The Maharaja, however, is only eleven years old. Have the Shamsherites any political motive in hastening the marriage, and is the alliance meant to strengthen their position?

A BRANCH of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India was established in Bombay at a public meeting presided over by Lord Reay. The ceremony was only formal as the Branch has been in full working order for some time.

THE DAMAGE to the Red Hills Reservoir, upon which the water-supply of Madras depends, has been repaired. The damage was caused by the great storm in November 1884.

BY A RECENT decision of the Government of India the Residency at Baroda has been made a second-class Agency.

THE COUNT DE GUBERNATIS has left for Italy. He took with him about eighty cases destined for the Indian Museum, to be opened on his return to Florence. The Museum is the result of the acquisitions made by the Italian Orientalist during his travels in India, and partly by donations and contributions intended for increasing the collections of the Museum. The largest contributors or donors are made patrons of the new institution Among the patrons who have hitherto added to the collections of the Museum of Florence, we find the names of their Highnesses the Maharana of Oodeypore, the Maharaja of Bhaunagar, the Maharajah of Junagarh, the Maharajah of Kashmir, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Nawab of Dacca, the Nizam, Raja Saurindro Mohan Tagore, the Talukdars of Mahmudabad, and Srimangala, and the Buddhist High Priest of Ceylon.

A SECTION of railway of the Indian Midland Railway from Cawnpore to Kalpi has been opened. Starting from Cawnpore, the main line of the Indian Midland Railway system runs *via* Kalpi, Jhansi, and Etawah to Bhopal, a distance of 320 miles, and joins the G. I. P. main line at Itarsi, about half-way between Khundwa and Jubbulpore. The saving of distance thus effected for traffic proceeding from Cawnpore to the Bombay port of exportation is 120 miles. Besides the main direct line, however, from Cawnpore to Bhopal, there are other connected lines —Jhansi-Gowalior, Jhansi-Manickpur, Etawah-Saugor —which, when completed, will raise the mileage of the system to nearly 700 miles. The survey of the line from Cawnpore to Kalpi was commenced in the spring of 1884, so that the whole of the operations involved in constructing the forty-two miles of railway have been carried out in two years. The cost of the forty-two miles will be about thirty lakhs of rupees, or Rs. 70,000 per mile.

THE USE of petroleum as fuel for engines in India is at last an accomplished fact. The Locomotive Superintendent of the Indus Valley Railway has for a considerable time been making experiments with the oil raised in Biluchistan; and the Lahore paper hears from Sukkur that one of the boilers in the workshops there, was most successfully fired with liquid hydrocarbon, and has been working since with that fuel. The oil is found in considerable quantity now, at a place called Kattan, in the Murree hills, about forty-five miles east of Sibi.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

THE Countess of Dufferin has written a paper describing the objects of the fund for supplying female medical aid to the women of India. which is identified with her name, for the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

THE PUNJAB Government has recorded a long resolution on the affairs of the Punjab University, "which for some time past have been a cause of great anxiety." A table giving the financial history of the University down to the present time, with a forecast down to the end of the year, shows a deficit of Rs. 7,110 for 1884, a surplus of Rs. 3, 997 for 1885, and an anticipated deficit again of Rs. 3,986, for 1886. Sir Charles Aitchison remarks that it becomes the imperative duty, not only of the Senate, but the Government to ascertain carefully the causes to which this condition of things is traceable, and the heads of account under which the income can be improved, or the expenditure diminished. In the Government's opinion, the financial embarrassments of the University are entirely due to inordinate expenditure in the Oriental Department. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor "nothing short of a scandal, not only, that so enormous and costly a staff should be employed with so infinitesimal a return in the shape of fees, but that there should be, in the Oriental College and school so large an annual expenditure on purely charitable stipends, and that stipends or scholarships should, in some instances, have been drawn by the same person for eight, ten, and even fourteen years." The whole thing was a mistake, and no wonder that deficits should steadily occur. Dr. Lietner, however, may have some explanations to give.

THE Buddhists of Japan are becoming aggressive. They have been holding meetings lately to consider what steps should be taken to propagate the faith, and have decided to send missionaries to carry on the crusade in Europe and America.

PRINCE BISMARK'S health, the *North German Gazette* states, has unfortunately again grown worse. His rheumatic pains have become considerably more acute, which must be ascribed, it seems, to the fact that, contrary to medical advice, the Prince has exerted himself too much.

THE Dean of Winchester is about to restore the marble-covered sarcophagus of William Rufus to its ancient place before the high alter in Winchester Cathedral. The tomb was removed fifteen years ago on the ground of convenience to a place behind the Feretory, or place of Shrines, and it is now to be replaced where for centuries it occpied a position of honour, surrounded not only by the monuments and remains of the Saxon and Danish monarchs, but by those of his brother Richard and Cardinal Bishop deBlois, the Conqueror's gardson by his daughter Adela, and founder of the charity of St. Cross Hospital.

It is reported at Shanghai that the French and German Ministers to China no longer oppose the Opium Convention concluded last July in London.

It is only when a poor Exhibition officer or a powerless Government like that of Belgium is concerned that England stands upon points of honor, and adheres strictly to the Regulations relating to foreign Orders. This is, however, how our "only General" came by his German Order. His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor quite unexpectedly conferred the Grand Cross of Red Eagle on General Viscount Wolseley. Lord Wolseley was at the time representing Her Majesty in Berlin, and after a banquet at the Palace the German Emperor conferred this mark of his special favour upon theEnglish and Austrian Special Enveys. By the new Regulation Lord Wolseley was precluded from accepting and wearing the Order. But his lordship could not refuse to accept this signal mark of favour without offending the German Monarch, to do honor to whom he had been sent to Berlin. Hence he had to accept the Order; but he could not wear it the next day without laying himself open to the severe displeasure of his Sovereign. On the other hand, he could not appear in the presence of the German Emperor minus the Order as so doing would be considered a direct insult. It was, therefore, necessary to telegraph to England forthwith. Lord Salisbury was in bed when the message arrived, but had, nevertheless, to dress and proceed to the Foreign Office to telegraph to Her Majesty. As the Queen and the whole Court had also retired to rest, the Minister in attendabce had to be called. Then, after every formality had been gone through it was at last found possible to rouse Her Majesty from her slumbers to transact this weighty business. At last Her Majesty's reply authorising Lord Wolseley to wear the Order was telegraphed to Berlin. The authorisation only reached the British Embassy just in time to enable Lord Wolseley to take leave of the German Emperor at the time appointed for the ceremony to take place. Another half-hour's delay would have been fatal to the good understanding of the two nations!

Thursday, 8th April.

The 457 carat diamond lately received from South Africa and purchased by a Syndicate of Paris and London merchants promises, when properly cut, to turn out the most wonderful "brilliant" diamond on record, surpassing in weight, as also, it is believed, in colour, purity, and lustre, all the Crown and historical brilliants of the world. The stone in its almost finished state weighs still 230 carats, but in order to give it the best possible shape and lustre it is intended to reduce its weight to something under 200 carats. The Koh-i-noor weighs only 160 carats, the Regent of France 136 carats, the Star of the South 225 carats, and the Piggott 82½ carats. The Great Mogul weighs 279 carats.

No Russian lady can travel without her husband's assent to the issue of her passport, but in Austria woman's right to a veto has just been recognized. It is stated that a decree has recently been promulgated to the effect that no married Austrian subject shall henceforth receive a passport for journey beyond the frontier, without the express consent of his wife. There is plenty of logic in both the arrangements.

Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose has been elected President of the Faculty of Law of the Calcutta University this year.

Two of the three annual silver medals of the Cobden Club have been awarded to Ambikacharan Chattopadhyay, who stood first in Political Economy in the M. A. Examination at the University of Calcutta, and Framji Kavasji Banaji, of Elphinstone College, Bombay University, who in the B. A. Examination took the highest number of marks in Political Economy.

Among the graduates of the Woman's Medical College in New York, who passed the other day was Kin Ya Mei, a Chinese girl, who had taken the highest position in her class. A most accomplished scholar, she is able to converse and write accurately in five languages.

A sad tale of persecution comes from Russian Poland. Three Dominican Fathers of Dublin were arrested and imprisoned for administering the Holy Sacrement to Catholics contrary to Government orders. The arrest was made on a Sunday when the Church was full. The conduct of the Police enraged the gathering, and they made an attack on the force. The fight lasted for sometime, and military aid was at last called in, and the mob was fired at; three persons were killed and ninety were wounded, some of whom subsequently died.

It has been ruled by the Government of India that overtime work is not to be given to mechanical engineers, overseers, store keepers, supervisors or warranted and non-commissioned officers.

It is said that the seventh son of the King of Oudh intends to go to England to prosecute his studies there, and has applied to Government for assistance and permission.

A copy of *Tit Bits*, recently published, as a weekly issue, of sixteen pages of royal quarto, is contained in a sheet of paper eight inches by four, and the type, which is smaller than any hitherto cast by the most experienced founder, is readable through a powerful magnifying-glass. Its printing is a marvel of beautiful press work.

Various opinions are held by medical men, on the effect of hot drinks on the digestion of food. This matter has lately been investigated by Dr. V. E. Nyshel, of St. Petersburg. The plan he adopted was to make use of twenty patients, and, dividing them into two sets of ten each, to find out first by a three day's experiment, the length of time an ordinary meat soup, meat, potatoes, and black bread required for digestion. For this purpose the stomach tube was employed at periods varying from five to seven hours and a half after the meal and the condition of the contents of the stomach examined. In all the cases complete breaking down appeared to have taken place in about six hours and a half. The exact time required by each individual for the digestion of the specified meal being noted further, observations were made on a subsequent day, the patients in the first group being given after the meal hot tea at a temperature of from 40 deg. to 75 deg. C., the quantity taken varying from two to eight tumblersful. The contents of the stomach were drawn off at the time when, as former experiments had shown, digestion would, under ordinary conditions have been complete. The result was that when not more than three tumblersful of hot tea had been swallowed, it was found that digestion had progressed just as well as without it, but a larger quantity of hot tea appeared distinctly to retard the digestive process. The second group of patients were given a meal similar to what they had had before, but hot. On examining the contents of their stomachs no difference could be detected between the rate of digestion of hot and cold food.

Mr. G. A. Sala has stated his intention of returning to India in November next, and devoting "three clear months to study the land, the cities, and the people."

A Young man, named Ernest Hay, recently died at the General Hospital from the effects of a bite from a monkey. Some three months ago, the deceased was bit by a large black monkey at Lucknow. The sore having healed, he thought nothing more of the matter, but shortly before his death, he felt a severe pain in the injured part and went to the General Hospital for treatment. While there, symptoms of hydrophobia appeared, and he had to be removed to the cells. Here the poor man imitated the antics of a monkey as though to the manner born, and was even seen to climb the bars of his cell exactly as a monkey would.

Friday 9th April.

Monsieur Manes, Director of Interior, Bourbon, is appointed Governor, French Establishments in India, succeeding Mr. Richaud.

At a recent meeting of the East Indian Railway Agency, sanction was given to the purchase of garden seeds for Rs. 500 from the the "Fine Fund" for distribution to the Railway employes. This concession is intended for such officers as Station Masters and other employes having charge of gardens under their superintendence. The uninviting appearance of some of our railway stations, will it may be hoped, be now improved. But will that add to the comforts or convenience of the poor traveller? Our railway grievances are too many and have long remained unnoticed and unremedied.

A Number of influential gentlemen of Madras have resolved to establish an Agricultural Association there, with branches in the districts. They have appointed a provisional Committee to consider what steps may be taken to improve Indian Agriculture, and to submit a report for the consideration of the public.

Lord Reay is not going to follow the advice the doctors are said to have given him namely, to give up India and return to England, but is going to try what another season on the hills will do for him. His Excellency has left Bombay for Mahabaleshwar.

Colonel Richardson, the "cotton king" whose death took place last month, was the owner and manager of forty cotton plantations in Louisiana, Arkanas, and Mississippi, marketing an average of, 15,000 bales annually. He had, besides, over 1,000,000 dollars invested in business in New Orleans, in the cotton house of Richardson and May, and was the owner of the Wesson Mills, the largest cotton factory in the South-West. He was also interested in many other enterprises, such as factories and steam-boats. His annual income exceeded 1,000,000 dollars.

The concentration of troops at Rawalpindi last April cost £50,000, and the Delhi Camp of Exercise is estimated to have cost £100,000. We dare say these strategic actions were urgently needed for the defence and consolidation of the Empire, and the Indian taxpayer would be disloyal if he grumbled to pay these little bills. But for pageants like these, the Incom Tax might have been averted, though.

A Correspondent says, that Mr. Moylan, the *Time's* correspondent has failed to substantiate several assertions in regard to the charge against Provost Marshall Hooper, and that Mr. Bernard is said to have remarked before the Court Martial that he considers the statements that had been made were not to be relied on. The Court has finished its labours. It is not required to express an opinion but only to collect evidence and forward it to the Commender-in-Chief who will lay it before the Viceroy. We shall be glad to see Colonel Hooper honorably acquitted, if he is not really guilty of the monstrous brutality complained of by Mr. Moylan.

The Reformer, "Thinker" and Knight of Southern India, volunteers the following advice to Hindoo widows who will know how to utilise it. "You have miseries enough. Do not aggravate them by taking an adopted son. Many friends or relatives too often recommend adoption from sinister motives. If you have any wealth, their object is to wrest it from you for the boy adopted. Be, therefore, on your guard. Never consent to adopt, come what may. No body can compel you to adopt. To all proposals, firmly say, No! Keep your wealth and means. You may adopt a son, if necessary, when you have become old and infirm. At any rate, there need be no hurry in such a matter. If advisers hurry you, be sure to suspect their motives." How strange that a Hindoo should forget what the primary motives of adopting a son are! It is not the enjoyment of the riches of this world but spiritual enjoyment of those who have left the riches behind; so at least a pious Hindu thinks. The advice, if acted upon, will serve to keep a large supply of eligible rich widows in the market, provided of course obdurate, and perverse Hindus do not add a condition in their wills that the adoption should be made within six months, or a year after death, the estate going in default to the next of kin.

Mr. Labouchere, member for Northampton, and Editor of *Truth*, has given notice of his intention to move for a reduction in the salaries of the Chancellor of the Exchequre, the firstLord of the Admiralty, the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, Home and India, to the amount at which the salaries of the President of the Local Government Board and the President of the Board of Trade, which show that efficient Cabinet Minsters can be secured in the market at that rate. The salary attached to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer and the offices of the Colonial, Home and Indian Secretaries is £5000 each, and that to the First Lord of the Admirality £4,500. The Presidentships of the Board of Trade and Local Government Board are second grade appointments and they carry a salary of £2,000 each.

Saturday, 10th April.

The National Temperance League, of which the Bishop of London is President, are making arrangements for holding a National and Colonial Temperance Congress in London during the time that the Indian Colonial Exhibition is open. Meetings will take place at the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, and the Congress will be inaugurated by special service in Westminster Abbey on the evening of Monday, the 12th of July. The Colonial members of the Congress will be invited to a reception at the Crystal Palace on the 13th of July, the day appointed for the annual National Temperance Fete. Has the League, by the way, succeeded in stopping the display and tasting of wines and spirits at the Exhibition?

The *Vostchnœ Obozryenie* states that a meeting between Russian and Chinese delegates will shortly take place within the Chinese frontier, for the purposes of drawing up rules regulating the transport by Russian merchants of tea in Mongolia and Mantchooria, between Kalgan, Urgo, and Kyakhta. It won't go further, let us hope.

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OUR READERS may remember the Belt-Lawes libel case in which the plaintiff sued for damages on account of an adverse critique on a bust he had carved. He has lately been in for a charge of obtaining money under false pretences from Sir William Abdy. Belt bought some diamonds from a pawnbroker for £200, and sold them accommodatingly to his friend, who set up for a connoisseur in jewels for £3,500. Subsequently Sir William Abdy seems to have bought for some £11,000 diamonds which cost Belt scarce half that price. A further unpleasant complication seems to have arisen owing to Walter Belt, the sculptor's brother, who had a taste for the camera, sending Lady Abdy a photograph of a well-known actress adorned in diamonds, which Lady Abdy recognised as her own property. There was much more of this sort relating to transactions on which the evidence threw little or no light, and showing that the case went much further than the apparent issues, but the immediate question was did Richard Belt's dealing amount to fair commercial commendation of his wares and profit,or was there any false pretence which enhanced their value. Sir William Abdy swore that he was induced to give a high price in the first diamond transaction, because the jewels in question were stated by Richard Belt to have been given by the Shah or the Sultan to a former mistress of his, one Mrs Morphy from whom Belt obtained them. Here was the false pretence in the opinion of the judge, and he accordingly sentenced the luckless sculptor to 12 months' hard labour.

THE bite of a mosquito in cholera times may mean a great deal more than a passing irritation of the skin and the temper. Dr. Carlos Finlay, at Havana, has been experimenting as to the inoculability of yellow fever. Mosquitoes which had bitten a patient suffering from the fever were afterwards allowed to have a feast upon persons whom it was desired to inoculate. Out of eleven such inoculations, six succeeded, one was doubtful and four were negatives. The proverbial flies in the plague-stricken city have acquired a new significance.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH SCHEME.

IRELAND is to have Home Rule *i. e.*, if Mr. Gladstone succeeds in carrying his proposal through Parliament, the probabilities of which, however, do not appear to be very strong. On Thursday last the Premier made his long promised statement in regard to Irish matters. His scheme provides for a Parliament in Dublin, with legislative and administrative powers, including the levying of taxes. The Parliament, will consist of two Orders, sitting together in the same House, but voting separately if required, and each possessing the power of veto. The first Order will comprise twenty-eight Peers and seventy-five additional members, who will be elected under the property qualification; while the second Order will include the present Irish members of the House of Commons, *plus* one hundred and one members who will be elected according to the existing franchise. Ireland will cease to send representatives to the Imperial Parliament, which will retain all control over the Irish customs, excise, and constabulary. The Viceroy will hold office for a term of years. The Irish Parliament will not be competent to establish any religion, to deal with royal prerogatives, or to interfere in any way with the Army and Navy, or the Colonial or foreign relations of the Empire. Ireland will have to pay a fifteenth of the imperial charges. That the passage of Mr. Gladstone's measure through Parliament will be anything but smooth is clear from Mr. Trevelyan's explanations, who has announced his intention to oppose the scheme. The fears on the score of the Irish members themselves, however, have been quieted to a certain extent as Mr. Parnell is said to have expressed his approval of the scheme, subject to some certain modifications in the details. These modifications however, now described as slight, may,when the time for discussing the matter fully comes, form a veritable bone of contention. The London Press, in the meanwhile, generally condemn the scheme as tending towards the disintegration of the Empire, and converting Ireland into a Colony. The *Times* expresses its confidence in the ultimate rejection of it. The *Daily News* approves of it, and warns both Liberals and Conservatives that its rejection will necessitate their preparing a scheme on the alternative policy. In absence of fuller particulars than those contained in Reuter's telegrams, it is impossible to form a correct estimate of the practicability and desirability of Mr. Gladstone's scheme. We were all along under the impression that the Home Rule scheme would be intimately connected with the land purchase scheme and the Land Bill. But as there is no reference to the latter measure in the telegram it is evident that Mr. Gladstone proposes to take up the questions one by one, and that the idea of buying up the Opposition of the House of Lords by paying large indemnities to Irish landlords was a mere hallucination. How far, again, the working of the two Orders sitting in the same house but so differently constituted, will be practicable is more than can be said now. The first Order will represent the propertied classes and is intended with their power of veto, to be a sort of "safeguard" against any wild measures that the Lower House may be inclined to initiate. Above all, the preservation of the royal prerogative of veto will stand considerably in the way of the apprehended "dismemberment of the Empire." An Imperial Assembly, however, with nearly one-sixth of the British Isles left out will henceforth be an impossibility. It is questionable again whether the Irish would be prepared to go out of Westminister altogether, which arrangement seems to have been a rude disappointment to them. Will they in the next place consent to pay a fifteenth of the Imperial charges, and leave the control of customs, excise and constabulary with the British Parliament without being represented in it? The elimination, however, of the Irish obstructionists from British Parliament will help on a smoother working of party Government, which consideration alone may induce many honorable members to support Mr. Gladstone's scheme. This measure for the better Government of Ireland, crude as it may be in its details, is by far the most important that the British Parliament has been called upon to decide for a long time, and the issues will be watched with anxiety and interest not in Great Britain alone but all over India.

Since writing the above, Reuter has telegraphed that the adjourned debate on Mr. Gladstone's scheme, was resumed on Friday. Mr. Chamberlain explained his reasons for resigning his seat in the Cabinet. He said he objected to the scheme, in consequence of the absence therein of sufficient guarantees whereby the integrity of the Empire would be preserved, and moreover in his opinion the scheme itself would not even satisfy Ireland. The Marquis of Hartington explained his reasons for having abstained from joining Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet; his lordship also condemned the scheme, and vigorously appealed to all parties to unite in order to maintain the integrity of the Empire and the suprempcy of the law. The House has adjourned the debate until Monday.

THE VICEROY ON EDUCATION.

MR. GRANT DUFF'S views in the matter of high education in India are, it seems, not to continue unique, as they have been endorsed by his Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his address at the opening ceremony of the Muir Central College Buildings at Allahabad. The combat between orienatalism and occidentalism of the days of Macaulay are likely to be repeated over again in a slightly altered and refined shape. His Excellency observed in his Allahabad address:

One of the first things that struck me on my arrival in India was the existence of the various educational establishments in the different parts of the country, turning out year after year highly trained, well conducted, and aspring young men, for many of whom, for the great majority perhaps, it might prove difficult to find pursuits suited to their tastes and merits. The other day I visited the College at Benares, and I do not remember having been ever more struck by the intelligence, refinement, and high bred bearing of the multitudes of young men who had assembled to greet me. After I had put to them a few questions of a general character, I singled out one student and asked him to what purpose he proposed applying his acquirements. He answered that he looked forward to employment in Government service, and I have not the least doubt that had I addressed a similar question to any of the many scholars before me, I should have received much the same reply; and we must remember that there are a great number of institutions turning out, with equal success,hundreds of aspring young people, and that those I saw at Benares were but a single group. Now, it is very evident, as was observed in a noteworthy speech by Mr. Grant Duff the other day, that, no matter how wide we open the doors of Government employ, the majority of those receiving this admirable education are certainly doomed to disappointment and refusal if they have in view the particular aim to which I allude. I cannot then help asking myself if those who are intersted in the future welfare of the people of India, and those charged with the duty of directing that education, ought not to take these facts seriously into consideration, and endeavour so to direct our educational establishments as to avert in some measure this state of things. Mr. Grant-Duff, in the same remarkable address pointed out a large number of honourable and lucrative avocations which are thought well worthy of pursuit by high bred gentlemen in Europe, but what may be said to be absolutley non-existent in this country,simply because no persons are endowed with those technical qualifications necessary for their successful pursuit. However, this subject is far too large and important to be dealt with any satisfactory manner upon such an occasion as the present, and I merely alluded to it in the hope that the ideas I have suggested may germinate in other minds, but, at the same time, I have to say that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to help forward the views I have ventured to submit, if, after mature deliberation, they are found susceptible of practical applictation.

No body is insane enough not to concede that the advancement of technical education will be a sure guarantee of the material progess and development of the resources of the country. And no one would welcome with more sincere pleasure than ourselves the dawn of the day when the increased facilities of technical education will enable a great number of our countrymen to devote their attention to technical work. But what we are most anxious to guard against is that a deplorable confusion of cause and effect in this regard should be scrupulously avoided. The fallacy of the position taken up both by the Viceroy and Mr. Grant-Duff in regard to this matter we have tried to fully expose in some recent articles,and we need hardly repeat the reasons why we think that the time has not yet come when owing to a glut in the educational market a diversion should be effected in favour of technical *as against* high education. Fully appreciating as we do the blessings of technical education and of the material development of the country, we cannot too zealously remind our countrymen that they should be rigidly on their guard against confounding the different classes of society and their respective requirements. The official utterances bode any thing but good to the cause of high education in India. The idea has only to be officially propounded and the barest indication will more than suffice to make the choir of official apologists take up the refrain of "Down with High Education." That we are not far wrong in our misgivings is clear from the tone already assumed by a leading Anglo-Indian contemporary in regard to this question. The "pretentious structure" of the Muir College seems to have awakened a train of ideas in our contemporary's mind and the magnitude of the structure, *inter alia*, might according to our contemporary, have inspired the Viceroy with serious thoughts on the subject of our educational system, "regarded as a stepping stone to Government service." Our contemporary also must have come to share in this "inspiration," for he already regards it a "startling anomaly that almost the whole educational machinery of a country should be devoted to the preparation of candidates for official employment," by which name we suppose High Education goes now a days in high official circles. We repeat we cannot watch too anxiously the progress of the ill-concealed desire to lay an axe at the root of high education. More dire days than those of Sir George Campbell are evidently in store for us, for a better and abler and a more clever man will now have the pro-

pounding of the scheme. We do not wonder that our rulers should regard High Education in India with disfavour and resort to all possible covert devices to retard its progress. We however feel confident that we are sufficiently advanced to take care of our own interest, as High Education has no longer to rest solely on Government aid. Government therefore can no longer do it any material injury. It is, however, our bounden duty to be prepared for the struggle and to grapple the question with calmness and determination, for the evil day is at no great distance.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON INDIA.

The ex-Secretary of State for India devoted a considerable portion of his great speech at Manchester to discussing the affairs of this country. There can be no doubt whatever that Lord Randolph Churchill takes a keen interest in Indian questions, though he may not always entertain sound views on them, or be accurate in his facts. His Lordship claimed credit for the late Conservative Government for bringing the critical negotiations with Russia regarding the Afghan frontier to a satisfactory conclusion. Now, we think that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues did nothing in this matter which is worthy of admiration. The whole history of the negotiations with Russia regarding the Afghan frontier is humiliating to England, and the result has been to lower the prestige of the latter country in the estimation of all Asiatic peoples. The Salisbury Cabinet no doubt, made a show of resistance to what they called unreasonable demands on the part of Russia, and the negotiations were prolonged to keep up appearances. But the outside public never thought for a moment that there would be any material change in the terms of absolute surrender which Mr. Gladstone's Administration had accepted. The ultimate result of the negotiations was that the entire territory which in March last year, before the Panjdeh incident, Russia was contending for merely as a neutral zone, passed definitely into her hands. She acquired this territory in her own right with an acknowledged title to its possession. The arrangement was worse than a surrender: it was a capitulation. Common fairness, however, compels us to say that under the peculiar circumstances in which the Conservative Government were placed, this was unavoidable. They were not prepared for war, and the tenure of their power was quite uncertain. They dared not go to the hustings with a big war inscribed on their banners. If Lord Randolph Churchill had apologized for the Ministry of which he was a prominent member, we could well sympathize with and support him; but we cannot go with him in admiring the arrangement under which the British Government, in September last, accepted the Russian proposal regarding the Afghan boundary. Lord Randolph said that the Conservative Government not only brought the negotiations with Russia to a close, but they initiated the policy of protecting the Indian frontier, of constructing fortifications and railways. Now everybody knows that the scheme of frontier strategic railway on which the Government of India is now so busily engaged was prepared and submitted by Lord Ripon. How Lord Randolph Churchill persuaded himself to overlook this hard fact we are entirely at a loss to understand. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice.

Lord Randolph Churchill next alluded to the opening up of the market of Thibet to British industry and defended the annexation of Upper Burma. With regard to the first, he said:—"There is a population in Thibet which is capable of absorbing a very large amount of English goods; especially Lancashire goods; but owing to the jealousy of the Chinese that market was completely closed for many years to British commerce. I am happy to inform you that a Mission which I originated to Pekin, conducted notably by Mr. Macaulay, has almost entirely quieted all jealousies of the Chinese with regard to the commerce between England and Thibet. Mr. Macaulay will proceed to the capital of Thibet within the course of a very short time, and I have every reason to believe that by his skill and ability, very large and an increasing market for British and Lancashire goods will be opened by the policy I was able to initiate." It is yet premature to say that the Thibet market has been opened to British industry. It remains to be seen, in the first place, whether the Government of Thibet will enter heartily into the views of the India Office in this matter; and in the second, whether the people of the country would like to have the heavily sized cotton stuffs of Lancashire. Let Mr. Macaulay come back from his journey to Lhassa, and then it will be time enough to talk of the success of the Mission.

In defending the annexation of Upper Burma Lord Randolph Churchill laid particular stress on Theebaw's intrigues with the French. His Lordship observed:—"Not only was the conduct of King Theebaw utterly beyond all the limits of toleration, but there were undoubtedly certain subjects of France, who, without the support or connivance of the French authorities, were establishing rights in that country which, if they had not been nipped in the bud, would have entitled them at a future time to the forcible and armed protection of France. That was a state of things which no prudent Indian Government would tolerate for a moment. Theebaw had thrown himself into the views of certain French adventurers. These adventurers were dealt with while they remained adventurers. We did not delay until they had become British subjects, acting with the support of France, and possessing legitimate claims on the protection of that country. That was why it was not possible to delay, and therefore King Theebaw's territories were invaded on the most legitimate ground that any Government ever had for invasion." We admit that there is much force in Lord Randolph's arguments; but these furnish no justification, for the annexation of Theebaw's dominions. The Ameer Shere Ali was a worse offender in this respect than king Theebaw, as he had thrown himself entirely upon Russian protection. But Afghanistan was not on that account incorporated with the Indian Empire. Say what Lord Randolph Churchill and those who think with him may, there can be no doubt that the real reason why Upper Burma has been annexed is that Theebaw was a weak prince whose property could be easily snatched, and the act would be profitable to Government and at the same time open a new and market for British goods. French intrigues and French influence might have been entirely excluded from Upper Burma by reducing its ruler to the condition of a protected Indian prince. Theebaw might have been deposed, but there was no justification for annexing his territory. Lord Randolph frankly admitted that Upper Burma will be a burden on the Indian tax-payers for some years to come, and that the prospects of a large development of British commerce in that part of the country are not very bright after all. In the concluding part of his speech the ex-Secretary of State for India indulged in his favourite pastime of abusing Lord Ripon. Although we are not out-and-out admirers of the late Viceroy, we have never been able to endorse Lord Randolph's random and ill-considered attacks upon his Lordship's Indian policy.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

In our last issue we announced, on the authority of Reuter, that there was a hitch in the formation of the Parliamentary Committee for enquiry into the affairs of India. Our remark was founded on a statement of the Premier in the House of Commons as reported by the London Correspondent of the *Times of India*. He telegraphed:—"In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone stated that, owing to the discord which prevailed regarding the nominations made to the Select Committee of the Parliamentary Enquiry into the government of India, the enquiry will not improbably have to be postponed. Lord Randolph Churchill declines to accept a seat on the Committee unless the number of members is reduced from 32 to 16. Rumours are afloat as to the possible abandonment of the enquiry." No news has since been vouchsafed to us, and the public has been in anxious suspense about it. The feeling seems to be pretty general that the hitch is one which the ministers have no wish to overcome, and the Committee will not assemble for work. And there is ample reason for this impression. The Conservatives started the idea of the Committee, and Lord Randolph Churchill gave it weight by putting a paragraph about it in the Queen's Speech. Had the noble Lord remained in office he would have doubtless worked it out with some earnestness; but going out of office soon after, he had to leave it to the Liberals, and it is but natural—natural in a party sense—that they should treat it in a step-motherly way. Under other circumstances they would have nipped it in the bud without a moment's hesitation; but the fact of the Queen's having laid stress on it in her speech, made it impossible in common decency and pretended claim to continuity of policy, to resort to any very summary method of procedure. Some display of fatherly affection had to be made, and so a promise was put forth, and the usual formality of a motion in the Upper House gone through. But Lord Kimberley, as a step father, could speak only as a stepfather, and so the scheme he propounded was thoroughly an impotent one. He could not deny the necessity for an enquiry. There had been enquiries every twenty years for a century and more, and he could not well say that after eight-and-twenty years—years which had introduced most vital changes in every department and completely boulversed the system of Government—no occasion had arisen for a review of the past. But he had a bogey at hand. Borrowing from the notice of amendment from his colleague, Mr. Morley, he apprehended disturbance. Then. every thing was going on in the best possible way, and it would be a pity to disturb it. No enquiry could elicit any thing to improve that which was already the best. The time necessary for a thorough enquiry in evey department would, moreover, be great, and as no good could result from the enquiry the time would be recklessly wasted. The feeling of optimism was perfect, and it left no room for any doubt any where. And only because Lord Kimberley could not well override the Queen's speech that he conceded the enquiry, but limited it to the machinery of Government, and even here he went out of his way so to bepraise the higher governing body as to reduce the scheme to a mere matter of show. Nor was he satisfied even with this. The Government of a large country like India is a complex machinery; there are wheels within wheels, and their working for a long period—a period of eight-and-twenty years—by men of very different feelings and temperaments, by representatives of not unoften antagonistic principles and policy, cannot be depended upon to have been always perfect, and it is not desirable to bring to light any fault. In such cases the soundest policy to follow is to "let the dead past bury its dead" and the future can always take care of itself. This is the spirit of optimism, and Lord Kimberley ensured it by putting on the Committee those very men who had taken the most prominent part to carry on the Government. In other words he proposed to appoint the very men to scrutinise, whose work needed scrutiny; and human nature would be untrue to itself if it did not under the circumstances prove the most perfect instrument to prevent unpleasant disclosures. Even this little, however, is not to be granted. The Radical Liberals are displeased with the nominations, and are pulling tight on one side, and the Conservative Liberals, who dislike enquiry, are pulling on the other side, and between the two parties, the Devas and the Asuras, the churning of the ocean of Indian Government must be abandoned. Without this expedient Mr. Gladstone cannot keep his colleagues in hand for the mighty fight about Ireland, and so he must accept it. True, Ireland represents six millions and India two hundred and fifty millions; but the greater number at a distance may well go to the wall for the benefit of the lesser. There is a Bengali adage which says the child which cries the most gets the breast oftenest, and it is as true in the wide world as it is in the nursery.

THE BENGAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

IN a recent issue we announced the establishment of this institution, and we are glad to notice now that within the last few days its organization has been so far completed, as to enable it to appear before the public with its appeal for co-operation. It might at first sight strike the unwary reader that with such active bodies as the British Indian Association, the Indian Association, and the Indian Union there is not room enough in Calcutta for a fourth political organization for the same class of objects. Such an idea, however, would be a mistake. A league is not a permanent body; it is a union for the attainment of a particular object, which attained, it ceases as a league. The new League has no antagonism with any of the established permanent institutions, nor has it any rivalry with any body. The other bodies look at different things from different standpoints, and their opinions are not always concurrent. They have also a variety of things to watch, and to direct their attention in different directions. Agreeing cordially, as they do, as to the desirability, nay the urgent necessity, of a representative form of Government for India, they cannot work with that singleness of purpose which the importance of the subject demands. Their time, their mind, and their resources cannot be devoted solely to one object without injustice to the other objects for which they are established and casual or divided efforts, it is justly believed, cannot ensure success in this matter. Hence the necessity of a union for a single object, and it is gratifying to notice that the old institutions have viewed the project in its true light, and sent their leading representatives to take part in the movement. The object of the League, in the words of its first resolution, is "that in view of the serious political disabilities under which the entire population of this country now labors, and the apparent hopelessness of obtaining either the removal of these or the redress of the numerous grievances under which that population suffers, under the present form of Government—this present assemblage do constitute itself an association under the designation of the Bengal National League for the purpose of promoting, by all constitutional methods, the introduction of a representative element into the Government of the country.', To carry this out the League has appointed a very strong Executive Council, and the names of such men as Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, the President, Babu Durgacharun Law, Mr. W. C. Banerji, Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mukerji and others, in all 35, afford the amplest guarantee that the work of the League will be carried on with all the energy and prudence that could be wished. The name of the President alone is a tower of strength. The names on the Council have been for the present taken from a limited circle, almost within the cab radius of Calcutta; but at the first start this was unavoidable. "The Council and its officers are quite aware that their body has failed to include several gentlemen whose association therewith would have been most advantageous. Time has not permitted as yet that exhaustive selection which, in the interests of the country, would have been so desirable; but they are empowered and anxious to repair this defect, and they propose both to take immediate steps in this direction, and further, as time goes on to invite all those gentlemen who may effectively advance and aid the cause of the LEAGUE, to join their number." This promise will, we are certain, be soon redeemed, and the League will fully represent every section of the community of Bengal whose co-operation may be desirable. With this object the Executive Council have issued their appeal, and, as we cordially wish them every success, we publish it here for the perusal of our readers:

THE BENGAL NATIONAL LEAGUE.

To all Inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, & Orissa.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen —A number of us, whose names you will find in the accompaying papers being deeply impressed with the urgent and paramount necessity of introducing a representative element into the Government of this country, have formed ourselves into a League, whose sole object it will be to endeavour, by all appropriate and constitutional means to bring about the concession of Representative Institutions to India.

No one can be more fully alive than we are to the manifold blessings that we owe to British Rule; but we feel and in this we have, we believe, the sympathy of many of the most distinguished thinkers and many of the leaders of public opinion in England, that the good and great work wrought by Great Britain in this country, will not be complete until the existing form of Government is modified, and the administration here is made to partake of that representative character which is the glorious distinction of British Institutions elsewhere, almost throughout the habitable globe.

If representative institutions have been found necessary in colonies, where identity of race, creed and customs enables the rulers to grasp, intuitively, the needs of the ruled, how doubly indispensable are they here, where fundamental difference in nationality, religion, and culture, debar the Governors from ever effectively realizing the real wants and wishes of their people!

"It is not, however, to be denied at present that the authorities in India appear indisposed to concede what we desire, believing, we understand, that such concession would be premature. How then are we to bring home to them, and to that noble British Nation that they represent, the real facts of the situation and lead them to realize not only that what we seek is not premature, but that it has already become urgently necessary alike in the interests of Governors and governed, of India and of Great Britain? Singly, or even in small bodies, our views attract little attention, but united in one great League our unanimous and matured opinions will necessarily receive due attention. Therefore, we entreat *all* of you, high and low, rich and poor, without distinction of race or creed, caste or color, to join us in this good work. Everyone of you is deeply interested in a measure, the ultimate results of which will be the removal of all grievances and the restoration, on an immutable basis, of the pristine prosperity of our beloved country. Every one of you, who has been born and bred here, is bound by the most sacred obligations, even if you have never until now labored for the fellows of your country, at any rate this *one* time to join in this *one* great effort, to obtain for India this relief, this blessing, and true Liberty, Prosperity, and Progress.

It is needless to explain that to make this League a real success, and to attain the great object it sets before itself, a widespread co-operation and ample funds will be requisite, and it is with that co operation and those needful funds that we now call upon you in our Country's name to aid us. Let none of you fancy that this is a matter with which you have no concern or in which you are not personally interested. There is not one amongst you, be he rich or poor, humble or great, a tiller of the land or a dweller in cities, who is not directly interested in this primary and comprehensive reform, whereby alone the laws under which you live, the action of the Courts, and generally the conduct of the administration as a whole, can be made to meet satisfactorily the daily and hourly requirements of your lives, and harmonize with your innate sense of what is right and just.

All are interested alike; from *all* we ask aid in proportion, and *only* in proportion, to their means and position. From the poor and uneducated we ask only an *expression* of that sympathy and good will which all in their hearts feel for our work, and open acknowledgment of their adhesion to the cause, and a nominal subscription to mark their membership. From the poor but educated we ask only a similarly small *pecuniary* contribution, but we except not only an open acknowledgment of adhesion, but also honest co-operation in popularizing an appreciation of the benefits of and necessity for Representative Institutions, and in securing additional members for the League. From the well-to-do or rich be they educated or uneducated, *we* expect—the *whole country* expects—cordial and liberal assistance in work and in money. From all of every degree we look for support, and it is with entire confidence that we now invite all to join our League and aid us effectively according to their means and abilities, with co-workers and funds, with men and money.

KISSING GAMES.

A QUIET, little, evangelical paper in London has got up a sensation which in its own small way rivals the *Pall Mall's* 'Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon.' The whole thing may be due to a desire to cater for that craving for the sensational which is now becoming quite a disease of modern English life, or to give an impetus to the circulation of particular papers, or to mere priggism; it may be exceedingly high coloured or grossly exaggerated; but there it is, and our readers are welcome to make as much or as little of it as they choose. The fond, endearing maternal kiss which civilized humanity remembers with such lingering affection, the fraternal or sororial token of innocence, or the more vehement manifestation of love which marks the attraction of the nuptial chamber, is as pure as any thing human can be; but extended to other affairs of life it soon degenerates; its heavenly aroma of sanctity is lost, and its sight frequently becomes repulsive. And it is the degeneration of an essentially pure emblem that forms the pith of the sensation to which we refer. The paper which has created the sensation is the *Christian Million*. Its editor speaks from personal experience, and offers to substantiate the accusations he has made, and the correspondence and discussions which have ensued tend to show that there obtains in London Sabbath schools, Ragged Unions, Temperance soirees, and Juvenile Temperance gatherings, certain games and pastimes of which osculation forms the most important element. These games are known under various specific names, such as "kiss in the ring" "the army," "head of the army" the "volunteers," "the old jolly miller" "bats and beans," "jig" &c.; but generally, they are called "kissing games." The descriptions given by the editor of the *Christian Million* of the games of which he was an eye witness, have given great umbrage to the *Daily Telegraph*, and that paper delivers itself in vehement language against the offence of the evangelical paper; but it is not in a position to give a flat contradiction, and so it is forced to indulge in the process of whittling. It says:

"These modern Saturnalia, we are asked to believe, prove specially attractive to teachers and senior scholars, and among the advanced youth of both sexes osculation in its most objectionable form proceeds for hours together. Were this unguarded and random statement true in substance and in fact, as applying to the thousands of temperance societies and Sunday-schools established in our midst, it would be a dreadful piece of news, and calculated to strike astonishment and dismay into the breasts of hitherto unsuspecting parents and guardians, and to sully the fair fountain of temperance which had done so much to sweeten the lives of the prudent, the thrifty, and the self-denying among the sons and daughters of labor. According to our contemporary he knows of a Sunday-school, where "kissing games" go on from six in the evening until twelve at night. He tells us that the Sunday-school orgie of which he was a reluctant witness—leaving at last in disgust—began with a cancan "to an idiotic song and tune." To quote his own words: "First the upper ones then the lower members of the body were raised and swung about. After this an hour was spent in 'kissing and hissing.' Then came the great treat called the Army. Marching round in pairs these Sunday-school teachers went through a drill in which 'Present arms' and 'Fire a volley' meant embracing and kissing between the sexes. When we state that the male 'teachers' knelt down before their partners to embrace them, and that six 'volleys' were ordered at once, or that kissing in that posture was ordered to continue until the word 'Halt!' from the fugleman, the reason of our departure and strong indignant protest will be evident." We will not say that such a disgraceful scene positively did not take place in face of the pointed declaration of a religious newspaper having a claim to respectability; but that it represents, even in the most highly-colored and sensational manner what occurs at ordinary Sunday-school and temperance meetings, as suggested, we utterly refuse to believe. The publication, therefore, which insists on the truth of the statement owes it to the hitherto unsullied reputation of the Sunday school and temperance movements not to point a vague finger or to make general and unsupported charges, but to stigmatise by name and full description the arena of the Christain Lupercalia which its correspondent professes to have witnessed."

The *Telegraph* is backed by a whole host of correspondents, clergymen, Sunday-School teachers and others, who all take their cue from the editor, and express great annoyance, much incredulity, and consummate fencing tact; but none dares to give a flat, positive, unqualified negative. It is all whittling and whittling, but no absolute denial. The nearest approach to a denial comes from Mr. Fountain J. Hartley, Honorary Secretary of the London Sunday School Union. He says:

"If the incident related is even approximately true I can only say that I hope and believe it did not occur in one of the nine hundred and ninety Sunday-

schools connected with the Union in London. Should it, however, turn out that I am mistaken in this belief, though our society has no right of interference with the internal affairs of the connected schools, the right of remonstrance, and, if necessary, the penalty of expulsion, are both within our power, and if the name of the Sunday-school in question is given to me in confidence, I promise that no time shall be lost in making the necessary inquiries. Meantime, I content myself with indignantly repudiating the slanderous insinuation that such practices as "kissing games,' "swinging cancans," and the singing of "idiotic songs," are sanctioned in Sunday-schools, the sole object of which is the promotion of the knowledge, love and practice of religion among the children of our country."

The tact with which the word "sanctioned" is put in the concluding sentence is ominous. The question is not whether such games are "sanctioned" by the school authorities or not, but whether they obtain in practice or not, and that is left unanswered.

Mr. Samuel Neale, Superintendent of the Stockwellroad Congregational Sunday-School, denounces the *Christian Million's* article as slanderous, but another naively adds :

"For my part, I consider the attractiveness of religion at the present day is its chief feature and the real cause of its beneficial influence, and I, for one, should be sorry to see innocent recreations, such as these now discussed, put an end to."

"W. E. G," not of course the Grand Old Man, who writes from Victoria Park-road asks :

"What are we all coming to if we cannot indulge now and then in harmless enjoyable games? Were it not for such amusements as "the army" and "kiss-in the ring," young people like myself would not find much enjoyment at *soirees*. A game that is considered within the bounds of propriety in the drawing-room surely does not change its character when played in a school-room? I once attended a school *soiree* where no games were allowed, the consequence being that the majority went home dissatisfied with the whole affair. A few games would have enlivened the evening. What would Christmas and birthday parties be worth if 'kissing' were not allowed? Is it not the duty of Christains to promote Christian fellowship and kindly feeling one towards another? There is nothing under the sun that will bring about and promote a general feeling of friendship, love, and happiness among the scholars of a Sunday-school so much as these games, which some misguided persons deem wicked and disgraceful. I shall be sorry indeed to see the day when such games are done away with. What melancholy, prim, and old-maidish maidens the girls will degenerate into."

On the other hand, a large number of correspondents adduce evidence in support of the *Christian Million's* statement. One says :

"I can testify to the truth of the whole of the statements made. I have seen these games practised at (the names are given by the writer) Sunday-schools *soirees*. At the latter schools, at the *soirees* of the senior scholars, I have seen the youths and girls arrange themselves into different couples, then an order is given from the "fugleman," "to prepare," "present arms," "fire a volley," at which the couples kiss until a fresh order is given to select other partners.

"A short time ago I was invited to give an address at a meeting in connection with a certain Sunday school. When I got there I found the teachers and scholars excitedly engaged in a "kissing game." The gentleman who had invited me came to me, saying, "You, see we are having a little social enjoyment;" "Yes I see," I replied. "Come and join in," he added. "No, thank you; that's nothing in my line," I said. I waited some time witnessing the "Old Jolly Miller" "Kiss in the Ring, &c., expecting that these would soon give place to something better. But I was mistaken, for they continued, monopolising the whole evening, to the exclusion of addresses, solos and recitations. On another occasion at a Sunday school of which I was then Superintendent I had to leave our own meeting for a short time to give an address at another meeting. When I returned I found our own meeting in full swing at "kissing games." Being much opposed to these things, I felt it my duty to exercise what authority I possessed, and therefore put a stop to them at once. But the consequence was that we lost a considerable number of teachers and scholars who said, in leaving, "If we cannot have social games at this school we can have them at another." I remember that many years ago at one of our Sunday-school tea meetings we had a new minister presiding. It was proposed that part of the evening should be spent in social games. The, minister, not knowing what these consisted of, did not object to them. It would seem as if the new minister had lived in a district similar to those in which your correspondent, Mr. Samuel Neale, must have lived. I thank God that there are such districts. But when the minister saw the "kissing games" commence, he was shocked, and in a burst of indignation put a stop to them. But the teachers and scholars never forgave him for it; and they never rested until they had driven him from that place which they succeeded in doing in a comparatively short space of time. And thus the poor minister lost his pastorate for attacking one of their cherished institutions."

Another writer observes :

"Some Sunday-school teachers, doubtless promoted by deep love of their work, in seeking to defend Sunday-schools and termperance societies, have permitted their ardour to gain ascendancy over their good judgment, and knowing that their schools are conducted with perfect propriety, have precipitately concluded that all others are governed with the same judicious rigour. My experience is that scarcely ever is a *fete* in connection with Good Templar Lodges or Sunday-schools held at which kissing games are not indulged in *a outrance* and with an avidity which to a mind sober and solicitous for the welfare of young people is appalling. School *fetes* in Lincolnshire are held in the open air, and long established custom has placed the games of the "army" "bats and beans" "jig" and other games in which osculation is the only source of amusement. These games are maintained uninterruptedly for as much as four or five hours. Young girls are encouraged to throw off all that modesty which has ever been deemed the principal grace of girlhood. Of Good Templar and termperance gatherings still more might be said. Married men and young unmarried women mingle in the games in question with zest. I have often, to my intense disgust, been the witness of a married man kissing and embracing all the young girls on the separation of the company. I remember one occasion in particular when a married man kissed every one of a company of about sixty young damsels on their leaving a temperance gathering. This man affected to be a leader of the temperance society under whose auspices the gathering was held, and claimed to have done much towards advancing the temperance cause. Parents will do well, before permitting their daughters to enter any Sunday-school, to ascertain definitely whether or not these kissing games are there practised. I know that in this district (Spalding), the custom is painfully prevalent, and can attest from observation that it is fatal to those womanly qualities with which every right-minded individual loves to see girlhood graced."

Another writer, who claims to have "worked hard for the cause," says :

I have during the last nineteen years been at many meetings, where, for more than two hours, they have been the staple amuesment of the evening, those played being "postman" "measure" "six ormore yards of love ribbon,' round the room in a circle, each gentleman kissing all the ladies in succession. I must say that what I have personally witnessed has been done with decorum and good temper. My own opinon has always been that it is an excellent thing to let the "young people" meet now and then together for a dance or social gathering by the sexes; thus mingling both acquire habits of refinement, self-respect, and forbearance. But there has unfortunately recently in too many Christian churches been a tendency to mix up Gospel teaching, temperance, concerts, bazaar, comic lectures, &c., all in a jumble, instead of each being kept in its proper place.

"T. W. B," while admitting that such innocent games as "kiss-in-the-ring" and the "army," or "head of the army," as it was formerly known, or the Volunteers, as it is now more generally named are frequently indulged in, denies that he has ever witnessed the cancan or any other indecent exhibiton at Sunday-school *fetes*."

Mr. A. Graham, of Highgate, as dweller in the neighbourhood of distinguished resorts for Sunday-school festivities, states :

"That his observation of such meetings have shown him that "kissing-in-the-ring" with the accompanying charms of hugging the captured fair is never absent from these outings."

"Excelsior" states his experience in these words :—

"Many Sunday-school friends of mine, together with myself, are truly amazed at the professed ignorance of superintendents and Presidents as to "kissing games" being practised in connection with Sunday-schools. My fifteen years' experience of East London Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and juvenile Templar Lodges has led me to believe that were these games not practised many of these societies would hardly exist. Some friends of mine and myself were expelled from a Sunday-school and Band of Hope for opposing a Superintendent who advocated kissing all round after any religious or social gathering."

"T. C. C." believes that an evil exists and one that is growing; he adds :—

"The ventilation of the subject will do good if it only calls attention to the miserable article too often to be found among Sunday-school teachers—boys and girls half-educated, as vain in their ignorance as they are of tawdry finery, assuming to teach children, while they should be receiving instruction in the first principles of the Christian virtues themselves.

It is not for us to sit as umpire in such a case. We claim no experience of Sunday-schools, and have not the means at hand to assess the value of the witnesses in the case. We can only say that there must be some fire to give rise to this big volume of smoke. Our only object on the present occasion is to invite the attention of our readers to the sensation of the day. We have not many Sunday-schools in India, and we apprehend no mischief unless our Ejus and Reformers, who are so enamoured of the social customs of Englishmen, should feel disposed to import the games under notice to promote the march of civilization in this country. They would anyhow be delectable to some of our juvenile sparks. They will never fail in "volunteering" or "volley firing;" the only risk may be that they may neglect discipline, and forget to carry out the order when our "fuglemen" will cry out "halt."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling on Wednesday next.

THE Honble H. S. Reynolds, member of the Revenue Board, has been allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

THE Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan has been appointed President of the Board of Examiners for conducting the Examination of candidates for admission as pleaders and mukhtears, *vice* the Hon'ble W. T. Macdonell, resigned.

THE Toshakhana sale was concluded on Wednesday last. It lasted for nine days and is pronounced to have been a decided success.

THE policy of exclusion of Bengalis from Behar is being pursued with a vengence. In the Patna Division 573 vaccancies occured during the last year, including officiating appointments. 133 vacancies occured in theRevenue and Magistrate's offices, 14 in the Road Cess and Municipal offices, 31 in the Registration Department, and 335 in the Police. Of these 488 were given to Biharis and only 25 to Bengalis. The Biharis had, therefore, more than 95 per cent of the appointments and the Bengalis less than five per cent. It should also be borne in mind that under the category of Bengalis are included those who have been domiciled in Bihar. The cry against Bengali interlopers is vigorously and unabatingly maintained, and it may fairly be expected that ere long the Bengali will be, under the benign impartiality of our catholic rulers, all but extirpated outside their native regions.

POOR Theebaw, that he is not to be permitted to have the pleasure and satisfaction of being liberal and generous, if even he be so inclined. Surgeon-Major Branfoot of Madras attended his Queen during her recent confinement, and the King, in observance of the time-honored regal custom of his country, now no longer his, presented the doctor with a handsome gold salver studded with diamonds rubies and other precious stones in which the new-born princess was received. The Government, however, anxious to make a display of strict principles, when of course its servants alone are concerned, informed the doctor that he was not at liberty to accept this mark of royal favour. The midwife in attendance was more fortunate, and did not happen

to be a Government servant. She has received a costly peice of plate estimated at 10,000 Rs.

Robberies of a somewhat startling magnitude have been committed in the Calcutta Postal Department, in which nearly one lac of rupees have been stolen in notes and specie. On Monday night on its way from the Burabazer Post Office to the Dalhousie Square head offices, the Registered mail bag was stolen. On Tuesday morning, however, whole and half notes to the extent of 20,000 Rs. were found scattered about in the Maidan. The police are straining every nerve to get at the miscreants who committed this remarkable and unprecedentedly bold robbery and will, it is hoped, succeed in bringing them to book.

The Liberal party of England has sustained a serious loss by the death of the Right Hon'ble W. G. Forster M. P. He was born in 1818, and was, in his early life a worsted manufacturer at Bradford. His first attempt to enter Parliament in 1859 was unsuccessful, but he was returned for Bradford in 1861 without opposition. In 1865 and 1866 he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Russell and was Vice-President of the Council on Education from 1868 to 1873. He displayed remarkable tact and ability in passing through the House of Commons the Education Bill in 1870 and the Ballot Bill in 1872, though he gave great offence to the Non-conformists. On Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1880 Mr. Forster was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland with a seat in the Cabinet, but had to resign in 1882, owing to dissensions about the Irish Question and the Land League.

We learn from a contemporary that a charge was preferred last month against a railway guard for misconduct towards a native female passenger at Sonapore. The result of the investigation has been that the accused has been acquitted, the charge having been proved, it is said, groundless. The public have not, it seems, been made acquainted with the facts of the case. It is necessary that cases like these should see the full light of day and the public be allowed to judge and pronounce a verdict.

We are glad to learn by telegram from Allahabad, that Syed Mahmood, the well-known barrister-at-law, has been again appointed to act as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, till Mr. Douglas Straight is relieved of his officiating Chief Justiceship. The Syed is a worthy and able man, and filled the post on a former occasion with great credit, for a considerable period. We should be glad to see a *pucca* Indian Judge in the Allahabad High Court.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal signalised her visit to Calcutta by various acts of public charity. Besides subscribing 10,000 Rs. to the Lady Dufferin Fund, Her Highness made a donation of 1,500 Rs, to the District Charitable Society, and made over Rs. 7,200 to the Director of Public Instruction for sending a Mussulman student to England to study law or medicine. Various poor Muhammedan students received help from the charitable Begum during her Highness' short stay here. Would that her Highness could return home successful in her mission of getting her husband restored to her and with a lighter heart! But acts of charity do not propitiate the earthly rulers, as it does the Ruler of all rulers.

One more refreshing item of news for the Indian Tax-payer, who grumble on all possible and impossible occasions. There is just now a Bill before the House of Commons for giving effect to an arrangement made by the Secretary of State for India for purchasing the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. According to the original contract the Secretary of State, *i. e.* India, was to have paid the modest some of £14,009,124 at the end of the last year for the luxury and privilege of nominally owning a line that was already constructed and was in full working order and would continue to do so far all time to come, even in absence of the paternal interference of the Government. The Secretary of State, however, preferred paying off this debt of honor by annual instalments of £5,71,828 commencing from this year and ending in the year of grace 1958, *i. e.*, by the time that our new born babes will be good old grandfathers of 62 paying towards this annuity even at that advanced age. The Bill before the House is for sanctioning this alteration. It is needless to add that the annuity will be charged on the revenues of India. Occupying as it does the greater portion of the Western frontier, the line is beyond all doubt strategically a most important one, and as such deserving of the anxious solicitude of the Government. But was it not safe enough in the hands of the private owners that it should be necessary for Government to step in and take it over at this ruinous expense? But the most important question of all, is the line paying? If not, what will be the anuual loss in working?

The summary and arbitrary dismissal of public servants have so long been a source of grave oppression, that we welcome with pleasure the circular reminder of the Board of Revenue issued to all offices under its control. Attention is called to the Board's rules in which it is directed that (except in the cases of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts and inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation over their heads and in which therefore the prescribed procedure would be unmeaning or impossible) in all cases of removal or dismissal the charge against the public servant concerned shall be reduced to writing, as also his defence and the order." The Board directs that it is not sufficient that these orders should be substantially complied with, and insists that they must be strictly carried out. The rules in this regard over a little worse than dead letters, and we despair of the reminder reviving them with all force and puting a stop to the scandalous and high-handed ways of huzoors with an exciteable temper. Half a dozen cases of setting aside arbitrary orders would go a great deal further; but has the Board the courage to offend the *amour propre* of any Collector-Magistrate? We fear not.

The reply of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth to Sir Lethbridge's Roper querry about the Patwari Bill in the House of Commons is amusing from its delusive character. According to the *Times* the Under Secretary of State is reported to have said. "The Patwari Bill is to apply to one district only in Bengal, and the Local Government believes that it will not increase the public burdens in that district. The Secretary of State does not think it advisable to produce the correspondence which is very bulky and highly technical. It is for the Bengal Legislative Council to take such steps as it may consider necessary for the promulgation of information on the subject of the Bill." As a matter of fact the Bill was drafted for the whole of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and as amended by the Select Committee applies to the whole of the country, subject only to the pleasure of the Local Government. The belief of the Local Government about its not increasing the public burdens of the people is equally wide of the mark. Of course the Government may believe any thing it choses even to the extent of accepting the moon to be made of green cheese; but there can be no reason for such a belief. There is no Patwari in the country now, and no one has to pay any thing for him; when a Patwari is employed the ryot and the zemindar will have to pay for him, and the case will be one of no burden against burden, and it is impossible for common sense to accept under the circumstances, that there will be no increase of the public burden. The assertion is a transparent fiction. Doubtless it has been urged by the Hon'ble mover in charge of the Bill that the ryots do pay some thing to private scribes to get their accounts cast, a service which the old Patwaris when they existed did, but there is nothing within the four corners of the Bill to show that the proposed Patwaris will cast the ryot's private accounts; on the contrary the ryot will be bound under heavy penalties to submit a variety of returns of which he knows nothing now, and these he will have to get prepared by private scribes at some more cost and then pay the Patwari to get them filed. Thus, he will have to pay under two heads when he has nothing to pay now. As from the zemindars it will be a simple extortion and nothing more. It is refreshing to hear of the Council supplying the necessary information. As a matter of fact the Government refused to one of the counsellors even a sight of the despatch of the Secretary of State. It is a relief, however, to know that the Bill will not be taken up until the next winter.

It is rumoured that the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. will, during his stay at Lucknow, invite the Talukdars' Association to discuss with him the provisions of the new Tenancy Law in Oudh. This looks fair and square on the face of it. But it can lead to no good. The discussion will be entirely onesided. Social amenities, particularly Indian rules of etiquette, cannot permit a fair, open, and unreserved discussion between a sovereign and his subjects. We would as soon think of a fair play of logic between a Lieutenant-Govenor and the Talukdars as between a lion and a lamb. And after all the Bill is so multifarious, and involves so many questions of fact that no officer of the rank of a Lieutenant Governor can devote the time necessary for such a discussion. When the Bengal Tenancy Bill was discussed in Select Committee, Sir Rivers Thompson, himself as well experienced an officer as could be expected, had to take with him, against the rules of the Legislature, Mr. Macdonnel to do the talking and arguing for him, and the same will be repeated at Lucknow, with the additional disadvantage of his presence overawing the Talukadars, who will have to appear without any adviser by their side. As a rule the Talukdars are not accustomed to argue much, and pitted against the most astute reasoners and clever men whose dialectic keenness would more than suffice to divide the breadth of a hair into ten thousand parts, they would be entirely lost. The talking will be all on one side, and the other side can only say with all the grace of oriental politeness, *Hazoor ka jo khushi*. There will be the further difficulty of want of time and deliberation. The proper course would be to ask the Talukdars to put down their grievances in writing, and then to answer their arguments in writing, a compromise being reserved for the last moment. But those who want to deprive the Talukdars of their property can scarcely adopt so reasonable a course. Why not buy up their rights, and help the ryots to the kingdom of heaven as in the Khas estates?

The strategic and military demands on the last Budget estimate have taken away the breath of not grumbling Indian tax-payers alone, but of so well-constitutioned a body as the Anglo-Indian merchants. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have appealed to the local Government for assistance in their application to the Supreme iGovernment, for carrying out the pledges given n former times for the construction of the Nagpur-Bengal Railway. According to the year's financial statement, nearly half of the sum sanctioned to be expended on Railway during the five years ending in 1889, namely 28 millions, will be devoted to strategic Railways and defences, which has seriously alarmed the Chamber, who are deeply interested in the speedy construction of the Nag-pur-Bengal Railway. The Chamber further protest against the obstacles put by Government on the way of private capitalists who are willing to provide funds for constructing the railway. In their appeal, the Chamber has the support of the whole of the mercantile community and of the people of Bombay and Bengal whom the direct communication will immensely benefit. The Government, however, we are afraid, is not likely to take any very serious notice of the appeal, so long as the strategic and defensive measures are not brought to a state of effeciency to their own satisfaction. The opinion of the community, is too weak to influence government deliberations when self-interest is at stake.

The new-Buildings of the Calcutta Free School for girls was opened on Thursday by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence

of the Lord Bishop and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About a lac of rupees have been spent on the buildings. The religious instruction given in the school is in accordance with the Church of England. The school will now accommodate 240 boarders and 130 day scholars.

A RANGOON correspondent of a contemporary draws attention to the fact that in Rangoon Bassien, and Akyab, Burmese are enrolled in the Volunteer Cadet Companies. Capitation is said to be drawn for them, and they they are exercised in drills and so on. We are far from grudging our young Burmese fellow-subjects the honorable privileges which they through the kindness of Government are allowed to enjoy. What, however, strikes us as very remarkable is that we in India should be denied this cherished privilege, though our loyalty is of the most proved order, and though we go up to Government supplicating for the concession. The Viceroy's late utterances at Madras leave us little hopes that our prayer will be granted. We only give prominence to the correspondent's information in the bare hope that it may remotely influence the deliberations of the Government.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Charitable Society held on Wednesday last, Mr. Cockrell was elected President and Mr. L. P. D. Broughton and Babu Durga Churn Law the Vice-Presidents of the Society. The Indian members of the committee will include Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Dr. Bhuban Mohun Sircar, and Babu Issur Chunder Mitter.

THE JHENKERGATCHA mass meeting has been followed by two others at Bhaduria and Seven-Tanks. The latter came off yesterday in connection with an agricultural exhibition and was attended with success. Another meeting is to be shortly held at Tarukessur.

THE semi-amended Chowkidari Bill was passed into law at last Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council. In the meeting before last almost all the amendments moved by the "native" members, tending to eliminate the remaining objectionable features of the Bill, to which we referred at length in our recent issues, were defeated by the official majority.

THE Easter recess of Parliament will commence on the 19th instant.

THE *Statesman*, in commenting on the impropriety of our high officials taking to task our young men for the so-called "narrowness of their ambition," on all possible and impossible occasions, says:—"An opportune and very able article on the subject in a late number of the *Hindoo Patriot*, ought, we think, to put an end to these ungracious and ungenerous reproaches. In the course of its remarks, the *Partiot* has quoted with great effect the reply made to the Education Commission by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra on this very subject. The question put to the Doctor was this: "Do educated natives in your province find remunerative employment?" And we venture to ask Lord Dufferin's attention to the reply." Our contemporary then goes on to quote from the Doctor's reply at some length.

THE Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Harrison in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council on Saturday last. Pressure on our space forbids us to notice at length either the speech of the Hon'ble Mover or the Statement of objects and reasons. The Hon'ble Anundo Mohun Bose poined out that the Bill had been delivered to the hon'ble members only the previous evening, and it was not possible in such an important matter, to enter into any discussion of its provisions that day. In reply to this remark, His Honor the President explained that "the desire of the Government had been, in presenting the Bill at the last meeting of the Council, to fulfil the pledge, that if legislatiou had to be undertaken this year, it should not go beyond the stage at which they had arrived that day, so that the measure might remain open for some months for public criticism." The papers, however, connected with the measure will not be published so long as the sanction of the Government of India be not received. The following extracts taken from the Statement of the objects and reasons will somewhat indicate the nature of the Bill:—"The primary object is to introduce such modifications into the existing municipal law as are necessary to adapt it to the enlarged area in which it will be in force." In effecting the amalgamation, care, it is said, has been taken to protect the rate-payers of the town against loss, owing to the diversion of their rates and taxes for the benefit of the new area to be added to Calcutta. The rates and taxes levied throughout the enlarged area will be, uniform. The Government proposes to give up the contribution now paid by the town and suburbs to the police. This is estimated at about 3 lakhs of rupees per annum, nine tenths of which is paid by the town. It is worthy of notice that the amendments formulated in the Payne-Cunningham memorial will be included in the Bill. There will be considerable modification in the principle of elective franchise and in place of the old qualification of *payment* of Rs. 25, will be substituted *ownership* or *tenancy* of property valued at Rs.300 per annum. A new and welcome feature of the Bill will be that a vote is also to be given to all the fellows and graduates of the Calcutta University. The qualification for commissioners and electors is made the same. The principle of the Act of 1876 is to be considerably modified for the worse, and the constitution of the Town Council very much recast. The strength of the Council is to be reduced and one-third of the members are to be *nominated* by Government; a fee of 20 Rs. is to be paid for each attendance at the meetings of the Council.

WE are sorry to see that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has not joined the Bengal National League. His vast experience, profound knowledge and judicious advice would prove particularly usefel to the new institution.

THE CASE of Nacoor Chunder Dhole seems to exercise much the mind of the Hindu public of of Calcutta. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that death had resulted from "injuries to the head caused by a fall, but whether the fall was accidental or by violence has not been satisfactorily ascertained." But the people are not satisfied with this. The impression is strong and wide-spread. That justice failed, because the Police did not exert themselves with sufficient zeal and earnestness, and because sufficient detective ability was not brought to bear on the case. One Dayah, who lived on the other side of the wall of the house in which the death took place, deposed before the Coroner that she had heard on the night of the occurence, a cry of distress, *oray bapry marey*, of the voice of men descending from the upper storey, and of the splashing of water. One Shaira b—heard the same, as also sounds of altercation between two men and of threats of beating. A second witness of the same name heard the same noise. And a cook Brahman saw a man with a short club (*khente*) going out of the house at the time of the occurrence, though the outer door was found closed from the inside, in the morning. The name of a person was also mentioned who had a dispute with the deceased on account of the prostitute in whose room the dispute occured. To an active detective who knew his work these clues should have sufficed to bring the offender to justice. Cases like this reflect seriously against the efficiency of the Police. Mr. Lambert very deservedly has hitherto enjoyed the confidence of the inhabitants of the town as a vigilant officer, ever ready at the call of duty, and markedly successful in unearthing crime; but his reputation is under serious risk of receiving a stain if he should fail in cases like these. The case is by no means of a very complicated character, and deligent careful and active enquiry by a smart detective is all that is necessary for doing justice in the case, and Mr. Lambert can surely organize a thorough and shifting enquiry.

A SCREW must be somewhere loose in the Calcutta Police and the authorities should look to it What are we coming to that our murderers should go undetected, our thieves unpunished and our felons unpursued. It certainly does not redound to the credit or efficiency of the Police that death after death should occur in the town under gravely suspicious circumstances and that the Police should be practically powerless to clear them up. We have noticed above the death of N.C. Dhole in a house of ill-fame in Shobabazar which created a great sensation in the town but ended in sensation alone. Another death under somewhat similar circumstances occurred in the house of a respectable gentleman in the neighbourhood of Potuldanga the week before last, and the police has been able to do nothing for clearing up the case. The deceased was an Assistant Surgeon, very respectably connected, but given to drunken habits. One morning he was found dead in his own courtyard with wounds on his head and other parts of the body. It is suspected that he was lured out by some body and had received the wounds in a drunken scuffle, and must have been left in the court-yard in the position in which he was found. The theory set up, however, before the Coroner was that he came by his death from a fall. There are, however, we are told, circumstances which make such a theory absolutely untenable. The Coroner has not yet returned, his verdict, but the inquest is over. The public have a right to insist that close and searching enquiries should be made into these suspicious deaths and that they should not be made light work of by setting up these lame and untenable theories. Mr. Superintendent Lamb was of course quite right at the inquest to make the mother of the deceased declare, that she never said that she had heard that certain persons who had killed her son were arrested by the Police, but let go on giving a bribe, *if* she never heard any such story. But the enquiry should not be allowed to rest here, and some special officer of proved detective ability should be deputed to make a searching investigation and to haul up the matter.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE did another good thing. Following the practice of the House of Commons in regard to to such matters, he asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether her Majesty's Government had received any intimation of a feeling on the part of the native community of India that the proposed Parliamentary inquiry into Indian administration would be inadequate if it were carried on only in England and if it were not supplemented by an inquiry in India independent of the Indian Government; and whether the Government were willing to institute a thoroughly exhaustive and impartial local inquiry. The reply, was quite unsatisfactory. It ran thus: "Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said:—"A representation had been received from certain Associations in India praying that Royal Commission containing English statesmen of front rank and competent Indians, but no Anglo-Indian officials be appointed which should take evidence in India. The Viceroy has been desired to inform them that it has been decided according to precedent to propose a Parliamentary committee, and it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to institute an independent inquiry in India.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDA is to be allowed to raise the strength of his infantry by three thousand men. This however, it should be borne in mind, is no new concession at all by the British Government to the Maharaja. The Maharaja's cavalry is said to be four thousand men below the sanctioned strength, and he is to be allowed this addition to his infantry only on the understanding that the cavalry are never to be recruited up to strength. It will thus be seen that the strength of the Maharaja's whole forces will practically be weakened to the extent of a thousand men, besides the loss of efficiency by the replacement of cavalry by infantry. The arrangement, however, suits the Maharaja better on the whole, as the cost of increasing the infantry must be considerably less than that of keeping up the full strength of the cavalry, which by the way he might not have been allowed to do.

MR. A. W. CROFT, C. I. E. Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, is expected back in July

next, when Mr. C.H. Tawney,the officiating Director, reverts to his substantive post as the Principal of the Presidency College. On Mr. Croft's return Mr. Griffiths, the officiating Principal of the Presidency College, goes on furlough.

BOMBAY, says a contemporary, is growing very scientific. Not content with a Natural History Society it is now going to have anAnthropological Society. The existing Calcutta Societies, scientific or no, are pining away in the meanwile.

THE students preparing for the Pleadership Examination to be held next year have petitioned the President of the English Committee of the High Court with regard to the Rules of the Examination. The candidates are required to attend a full course of lectures in Law in one of the colleges affiliated in Law, and to submit, on or before the 15th November, their applications for appearing at the Examination, and a certificate of their having attended 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered in two academical years. In previous years, when the sessions commenced in January and closed in November, there was no difficulty in producing this certificate on or before the 15th November. The sessions, however, now commence in June and close in March, but the old Rules relating to the Pleadership examination of depositing the fees on or before the 15th November, and of holding the Examiaation in February, still continue unrepealed. As November falls in the middle, and February one month before the completion. of the academical year according to the recent changes introduced by the Calcutta University, the petitioners who commenced attending lectures in June 1885, cannot possibly produce the required certificate on or before the 15th November 1886, and have no chance of being allowed to appear at the Examination to be held in February 1887. They will thus be obliged to wait another full year through no fault of their own, unless the Rules relating to the Pleadership Examination are modified. This difficulty will arise every year, and candidates will have to wait nearly a full year to qualify themselves for the required certificate. Under these circumstances the dates of depositing the fees and of holding the Examination should be altered. The existing arrangements will entail very great and unnecessary hardships on a large number of candidates. The prayer of the petitioners is not unreasonable and should, we think, be complied with.

MR. S. TREMEARNE, theAssistant Registrar of the Calcutta High Court, Original Side, has been appointed to officiate as chief clerk for Mr. Fink who has gone on leave. Mr. J. H. Hechle will officiate for Mr. Tremearne. These appointments, officiating or substantive seem to be a monopoly of the Europeans. and are as a rule never bestowed onIndian attorneys, no matter how able or worthy. As a matter of fact, it must be conceded that there is no lack of able and reliable men among theIndian attorneys, and class prejudices alone stand in the way of their preferment. We should have been glad if the new Chief Justice had been able to rise above these influences. Mr. Hechle, we hear, is is quite a young man, and a mere articled clerk to his father, a well-known attorney. What special recommendations this young genius might have for being placed over the heads of his betters is what the public will never have an opportunity of knowing—Certain it is that there were men able and willing who would have gladly accepted the officiating appointment, for however short a period. The ways of official patronage, however, are inscrutable.

THE CalcuttaUniversityExaminations commenced on the 29th March and lasted tillFriday last.An unnusually large number of candidates appeared at the Calcutta centre; the rush was greater as the Entrance, First Arts and the B. A. Examinations were held simultamously unlike former years. The spacious Hall of the Senate House was too small for the purpose, and the Presidency College Hare school, City College and General Assembly's Buildings had to be pressed into service. The rumour about the Entrance questions having eaked out in high life was false and malicious and the examinations passed off without any serious hitch. Complaints about the questions, however, are rife, and those supposed to know something of these things pronounce the papers as stiff, improper and long in most cases. Some questions are said to admit of a double interpretation, and will it is expected cause no little hardships.Next to no book work was set in Geometry in the Entrance Examination, and the complaint is that the riders were put in so round about and ambigious a way as to puzzle the majority of the candidates. The questions of the Entrance and B. A. pass are denounced very generally for a variety of faults. The grammar paper comes not from the grmamar read. The geography paper contains serious mis prints. The mathematical paper for the Entrance, as we have said above, is opposed to a positive order of the Syndicate. The order requires that no less than two-thirds of the questions should refer to book-work, and over eighty per cent of the questions set do not depend upon book-work. The B. A. pass questions are in the first place denounced for their in ordinate length and the *Statesman* says: "We have looked carefully at the papers, and we say that it is a positive absurdity to expect a candidate in any examination whatever, to reply to such questions except after considerable time and reflection. No examiner could himself answer the requirements of such a paper satisfactorily, in a long day's study of them." In the next place some of the questions are open to the charge of having been drawn from books which are not included in the curriculum. For instance Richard II. is the text-book, and a question asks, to compare it with King John, which is not a text-book, and is neither required to be read nor taught. It is a shame and disgrace that our Moderators should not be able to prevent such faults, and the Syndicate lay themselves open to severe censure. The combination system of Chief and subsidiary Examiners, which the University authorities seem to regard as a great thing,and a sure, though ,novel, panaccea of all Examination woes is on its trial, and will not come off very creditably, it is feared. The SubsidiaryExaminers complain that they never had any hand in the framing of the questions and some of them find difficulty in getting at their chief's meaning, for he it was that framed the questions, and never let them look at them before the examination. We trust, however, that the authorities will take steps to prevent re-occurrence of the large number of failures that disgraced the Examinations last year. The number of lady candidates in the Entrance Examination this year is unusually large and includes four Bengali girls. The severe strain of a two weeks' Examination in this stiflnig weather has, we are sorry to hear, told seriously upon the health of many of the candidates, and some of them had, we understand, to retire in the middle of the Examination.

TELEGRAMS.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Haiphong the column under General Jamont, which had occupied Van Ban Chan in February last, after having traversed 60 kilometres with great difficulty, has successfully occupied Leo Kai on the Red River. It is one of the points which the Chinese Governmeut firmly declined to open up to foreign trade, when the negotiations were in the hands of the Marquis Tseng and M. Challemel-Lacour. The French traders expect to establish a brisk business with the Chinese province of Yunnan, now that French influence has been extended so far northwards by the occupation of Leo Kai, but the Chinese Commissioners are still delaying the labours of the Delimitation Commission owing to their exacting claim.

THE native Indian contingent at Suakim will embark for Bombay during this month.

THE *Clive*, with General Sir H. Prendergast, Colonel Sladen, Colonel Wright, Commissariat Department, and some military details, arrived at Madras on Thursday. There was no demonstration of any kind when General Prendergast landed.

A MADRAS telegram announces that the Hon. Mr. Lionel Tennyson is rather worse than when he left Calcutta, and the latest report from the doctor is by no means favourable,

SIR John Walsham, the New British Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court at Pekin, has started to take up his appointment. His Excellency is the bearer of cordial letters from Queen Victoria to the Emperor of China relative to the questions pending between England and China, and is also charged to give assurances of the friendly intentions of the British Government towards China in connexion with the annexation of Upper Burma. It is stated that the Queen intends sending by a Special Ambassador, a jewelled Imperial Order, to the Emperor of China.

A PUCLIC meeting at which Mr. Scott Campbell presided, was held Dibrugarh on Sunday, the 4th instant, to take steps to memorialise the Government of India regarding the Chief Commissioner's recent order prohibitiug the transfer of lands, which endangers the rights hitherto enjoyed by the cultivators. The meeting was a thoroughly representative one over 1,500 persons being present. TheAssam Landand, Revenue Regulation Act I. of 1886 recently published under the Viceroy's assent was regarded as contrary to the India Council Acts of 1861, and as the root of the present and future evils of Assam tenants. A permanent association called The Upper Assam Association was established, and office-bearers were elected by the meeting. The resolutions of the Bombay National Congress were received favourably.

HIS Exeellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin and suite reached Allahabad on th 7th instant. Lord Dufferin formally opened the Muir Central College the next evening and also unveiled the statue of Sir William Muir under whose auspices the institution was founded. The Viceroy, was accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin, and Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall. Every part of the room was thronged by the residents of the station, and by nobles and gentlemen, many of whom had come from a distance. The proceedings were opened by the Hon. Justice Tyrrell, who read an address giving a history of the College from the time the movement for its construction was initiated by Sir William Muir in 1868 to the present time. Pleasure was expressed at the probability of the establishment of an independent University in the North-Western Provinces. Sir Alfred Lyall also delivered a speech, in the course of which he said that he thought the time had arrived for seriously entertaining the question of a University. In the course of his address His Excellency the Viceroy touched upon the subject of education generally, and on that of technical education especially.His Excellency promised that any suggestion from Sir Alfred Lyall regarding the proposed University should receive the most respectful atteation of himself and his colleagues, and he announced that during the tenure of his present office he would give a medal to be competed for as the committee should think most desirable. His Excellency left Allahabad onThursday and continued his journey to Simla.

THE following telegram was sent onThursday to Sir William Muir, Edinbnrgh :—" Viceroy opens College to-day. Committee congratulate you and regret your absence.', The following answer has been recived :—"Gratified profoundly. Thank Committee. God bless Muir College."

NEWS comes from Belgrade that M. Ristics, at the last moment, has relinquished his task of completing a new Cabinet, and M. Garashanin has been recalled and is forming a Cabinet. A Constantinople telegram says that the first sitting of the Confereuce took place on the 5th, when the Protocol was signed providing for the appointment of Prince Alexander as Governor-General of Roumelia for a term of five years. The Russian Squadron however having completed revictulling at Smyrna, has returned to Suda Bay. The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have sent an identical Note to the Greek Government, notifying the formal signature of the Conference to the Protocol, and strongly urging them to abandon their menaciug attitude towards Turkey. It is belived that Prince Alexander will now acquiesce in the Turco-Bulgarian agreement.

PRINCE Alexander has accepted the decision of the Powers appointing him Governor-General of Roumelia for a term of five years.

PARTICULARS have been received of the fight near Leppadan in Burma on the 31st ultimo. 150 rebles were met eight miles east of Leppadau by a party of 20 sepoys and eight constables. After an hour's fighting, the rebles dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field, besides others believed to have been carried off dead and wounded. The loss on our side was two sepoys killed, and two sepoys and three constables wounded. The rebels are believed to have retreated to a place called Sanboh- The Bassein gang who shot Mr. St. Barbe are in full flight north-wards.

Several parties are in pursuit, and have punished them severely on several occasions. The remnants of the gang are now in Paddoung township opposite Prome, whence news has arrived that four more have been captured and 11 guns taken. It is expected that the remainder of the gang will be caught, as they are now in a part of the country strange to them. and the police and villagers are working well on our side. In the Irrawardy divison matters seem quieter. A good many of the rebles have been killed and captured though some small gangs are still at large. It is belived that the large gangs have been broken up. On the Shwegyin side of the Tenasserim divison a good deal of marauding is still carried on by small gangs of dakaits, but it is belived no large gangs are abroad. Hanthawady and Pegu are fairly quiet, the dakoits have been killed, wounded, or driven into other districts. It is believed in Mandalay that some Shan Tsawbwas are evincing a rebellious spirit. The Government of India has ordered an estimate to be prepared for the survey of a railway from Mandalay to Tounghoo.

THE House of Representatives have rejected by 161 against 126 votes Mr. Bland's Bill for the free coinage of silver.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA AND IN WARM CLIMATES—Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my Indian experienc that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement, so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydro-carbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized ; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, thet we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized" Dr. de Jongh's light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store keepers.—Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,— *April 7, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Munshi Dedar Bux, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, attached to the estate of Khoorda, in the district of Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1883.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to perform the function of a Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that district.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Oolooberiah, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Baboo Roma Nath Mitter is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Howrah, and is posted to the Oolooberah sub-division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Soor, or until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Garret, district and Sessions Judge 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, left India on furlough on the 4th instant.

Baboo Prosunno Kumar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed temporarily to be a Special Deputy Collector for employment on income-tax work in Calcutta, and is vested with the powers of a Collector.

The services of Baboo Prosunno Kumar Bose are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue.

Baboo Baroda Dass Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, is transferred to the District of Howrah, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district, *vice* Baboo Prosunno Kumar Bose.

Baboo Jotendra Nath Gupta is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade at Kooshtea, in the district of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Prosunno Kumar Bose, or until further orders.

Kumar Rameshwara Singh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is allowed leave for three months, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th June 1885.

Mr. C. E. Buckland Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed furlough up to the 15th March 1886, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 2nd idem.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Tipperah, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th instant.

Mr. S. S. Jones, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, during the aabence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, or until further orders.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, *protem.* Deputy Commissioners of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Colonel R. C. Money, retired, and is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree.

Mr. W. B. Oldham, Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, is promoted to the first grade of Deputy Commissioners *vice* Mr, B. L. Clay, promoted.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Livingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* M. G. J. B. T. Dalton, and is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the second grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. W. B. Oldham, and is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hopkinson, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, on leave, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Livingston.

Mr. H. H. Risley, Assistant Commissioner of the first grade, on deputution, is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner of the third grade, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Garbett.

Mr. Risley will continue to be employed on special duty until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Renny, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the first grade, is confirmed in that grade, *vice* Mr. H. H. Risley.

Major H. Boileau, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as DoPuty Commissioner of Singbhoom.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of that Cantonment, during the absence, on deputation, of Major H. Boileau, or until further orders.

Mr. Manisty is also appointed to have charge of the Dinapore sub-division.

Moulvie Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present charge.

Mr. H. Beveridge, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnah and Hoogly, is appointed to act as District and Seasions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. B. Garrett, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Stevens, District and Sessions Judge, Mymemsingh, is appointed to act as Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hoogly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders

Advertisements.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of metre guage sleepers for the Northern Bengal State Railway. 80,000 (eighty thousand) sleepers in all are required and these will be divided into 4 lots of 20,000 (twenty thousand) each, which must be delivered as follows :-

Delivery of First lot of 20,000 to commence on 1st October 1886 and be completed on 31st December 1886.
do Second do 1st January 1887 do 31st March 1887.
do Third lot do 1st April 1887 do 30th June 1887.
do Fourth lot do 1st July 1887 do 30th Sept. 1887.

Tenders will be received for the whole or any portion af each of these 4 lots up to 31st May 1886 and opened on the 1st June 1886. They should be forwarded in sealed covers endorsed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers" and addressed to the office of the Manager Saidpur.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for rejection of tender.

Tender forms can be obtained on payment of two rupees for each form from the undersigned, who will also give any further information that may be required.

Saidpur, 9th April 1886. } M. J. CHABREL, Supdt. of way and works.

371.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE KRISTODAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.
Amount already acknowledged...	20,037
Mohasoy Taruck Nath Ghose, Bhagulpore...	50
Babu Surjee Narain Singh, Bhagulpore.....	50
Total Rs.	20,137

372.

NOTICE.

Persons exercising any trade profession or calling within the town and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlers are reminded that they should at once apply for liceness in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of act IV of 1876 for the official year 1886-87, as all liceness granted in 1885-86 expired on the 31st of March last until new assessments are made for 1886-87, assessments for the previous year shall hold good and any notice or notices served for such assessments should be considered as valid for all purposes of law for assessments for 1886-87 and dealt accordingly.

Notice is hereby given that, under Section 67 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, licenses for carriages and horses, ponies or mules kept within the town for the half year commencing 1st of April 1886 should be taken out at once. To avoid mistakes gentlemen applying for licenses, who do not keep their carriages or horses at the place, where the application is written, are requested to note the place or places where they keep their carriages and horses. Persons failing to take out licennses will render themselves liable to the penalties of the law.

By order,

NOBO GOPAL MITRER,

License Officer.

Municipal Commrs'Office, 4, Municipal Office, Dated 1st April 1886.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year. Rs.	As.	P
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage then for every such carriage-after the first, two thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse (not a race horse) pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

NOTE.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

Signature and residence.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts. Hackeries and other wheeled Vehicle without springs, for the 1st half year of the official year 1886-87 will under Section 83 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of April 1886, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B.C,) of 1876.

By order,

NOBO GOPAL MITTER,

370 Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

The Fourth General meeting of shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company; No. 38 Strand, Calcutta, on Monday, the 19th April 1886, at noon for the purpose of receiving and passing the audited accounts and Balance sheets for the Half year ended 31st December 1885 declaring a dividend and transacting any other business that may be brought forward. The Transfer Register will be closed from the 9 th to the 19 th instant both days inclusive.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

No. 38, Strand Calcutta, 7th April 1886. 365

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of Government of Bengal in the General Department dated the 6th March 1886, published on page 541 of the Calcutta Gazette of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an Examination for the admission of female students to the Certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the theatre of that College on Tuesday the 27th April 1886 and following days.

Hours and subjects of Examination :—

Tuesday.—English Dictation, Grammar and Composition from 1 to 4 P. M.

Wednesday.—History (of England and India) and Geography (General and of India in particular) from 1 to 4 P. M.

Thursday.—Arithmethic (the 1st 4 Rules, Vulgar and Decimal fractions and proportion) from 1 to 4 P. M.

Candidates must apply in writing to this office not later than the 22nd of April for permission to appeared at the Examination.

CH. H. TANNEY,
366 Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

NOTICE.

Public are hereby informed that by an order made in cause No. 567 of 1874 and 307 of 1875 wherein Radhanauth Mookerjee is plaintiff and Poreshnauth Mookerjee and others are defendants and dated the 5th of September 1885, L. P. D. Broughton Esqre. has been appointed Receiver of the Joint estate of the said parties. All ryots and tenants of the said estate are therefore requested to pay their arrears and growing rents to the said Receiver.

POORNO CHUNDER MOOKERJEE,
Attorney for the said Receiver.

Calcutta 7th April 1886. 367

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION.

NOTICE.

In modification of the notice, dated the 6th January last, and published at page 58, Part II of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th idem, it is hereby notified that the 7th and 8th Reaches of the Midnapore Canal will remain closed up to the 1st May in extension of the closure to the 1st April 1886, as previously notified.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1886. 368

NOTIFICATION.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for repairs for a period of one month from the 1st to the 31st of May 1886.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Albha and False Point and Cuttack and Bhudruck will be stopped during the above mentioned period :—

1.—Kendrapara canal with its extension to Jumboo.
2.—Gobri canal with its extension to Albha.
3.—Puttamoondi canal.
4.—Taldunda canal.
5.—Machgong canal.
6.—High level canal, range I.
7.—High level canal, range II.
8.—High level canal, range III.
9.—Branch canal to Bhudruck.

A. D. MCARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary.

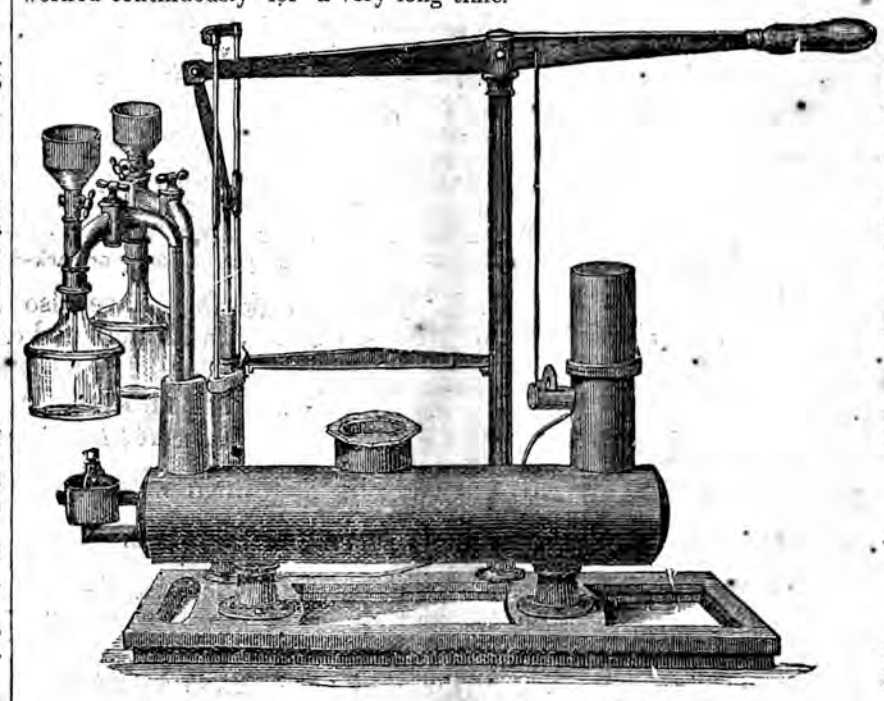
Calcutta, the 5th April 1886. 369

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice ;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks ; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case ... ... Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ... Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c. ... ... Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE
307 AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s , 5s. 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

322 AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
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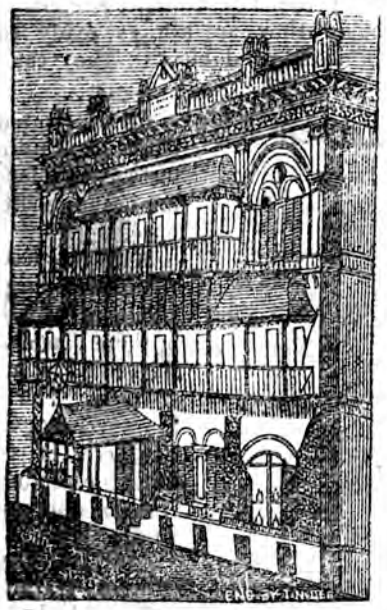

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30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

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Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

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Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

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Civil and Military Gazette July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

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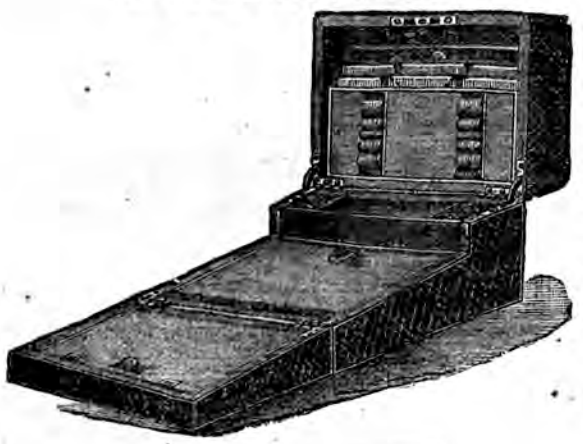

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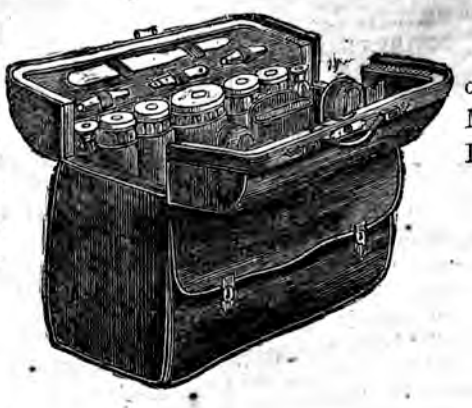

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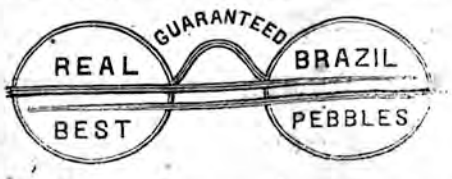

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